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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch *Shanghai*

REPORT

Date *Sept. 29,* 1936.Subject *Ex-students of Shanghai University form alumni association.*Made by *D.I. Sih Tse-liang*Forwarded by *Shaw H.S.P.*Ex-students of the defunct Shanghai University

(上海大学) have organized an alumni association with a communication address in the Ching Ping (景平) Middle School, 522 Rue Pere Froc. A meeting to inaugurate this association was held by some sixty persons in the above mentioned school at 3 p.m. September 28, 1936, when an executive committee of 11 persons including Ling Chun (林钧), Principal of the "May 30" Primary School, Chapei, and a supervisory committee of 3 persons including Wu Kai-sun (吴开先), committee member of the local Tangpu, were elected.

It is to be noted that the Shanghai University was originally located on Seymour Road before the May 30th Incident in 1925, and later removed to Chapei on the instruction of the Municipal Police. This institution was the centre of communist propaganda at that time and its students played leading roles during the May 30th agitation.

Sih Tse Liang

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.B.R.
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Shanghai Municipal Police.

Intelligence Office

Station.

January

29

1926

REPORT ON The Shanghai University.

Made by C.D.I. Givens

Forwarded by

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Sir,

The Shanghai University was founded by Yu Yue Jen (于右任) in October 1922. It was then situated in Chapei, but having outgrown the capacity of its premises there, it removed to 132 Seymour Road. Yu, who is now President of the school, is an important member of the Kuomintang Party. He first came under the notice of the police on Sept. 8, 1909, when, as editor of the Min Hu Pao (民呼報), he was charged with libel and embezzlement and sentenced by the Mixed Court to expulsion from the Settlement. This decision remained in force until April 1923 when it was rescinded. A year after its establishment, the Shanghai University had about 300 students, but this number increased to about 1,000 in 1926. The names of about 50 officers and teachers appear in a register issued by the University in 1924. These include a Russian professor of drawing, a professor of the Russian language named Poh Dah Li (卜達禮), who is described as a graduate of the Eastern University, Moscow, and Jui Tsiu Bah (瞿秋白), dean of the Sociology Department and teacher of Russian, who is described as an ex-teacher of the Eastern University, Moscow.

The Shanghai University specializes in Chinese and English literature, Russian language and sociology. Subjects for lectures, delivered in the Sociology course, include the doctrines of Sun Yat Sen and Lenin, the plans and policy of the Kuomintang, the problems of Mongolia and Thibet, history of the Chinese revolution, labour problems in China, the new economic policy of Russia, the people's

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movement, etc. The students of the University are known to have organized a proletarian school for the poor and a social problem research society.

There are numerous instances in which the teachers and students of the Shanghai University came under the notice of the Police. As already described, Yu Yue Jen, the President, was once expelled from the Settlement. Zao Lih Tsz (赵力子), who was Acting President during part of 1924 and 1925 during Yu's absence in Peking, has been several times charged at the Mixed Court and convicted in connection with extremist printed matter published in the Min Kuo Pao (民国报), of which he is editor, and books emanating from the Shanghai University. Sz Zung Tung (施肇基), the teacher of Sociology in the University, was deported from Japan for Bolshevik tendencies. Chou Kang Shin (周刚直), a teacher of physical culture there, was executed by the Chinese Authorities in January 1926 for propagating Bolshevism in Kiangyin (江阴). Many other teachers and pupils of the University are known to the Police to be sympathizers of Bolshevism and anti-foreign agitators, and some of the students took a very prominent part in the promotion of unrest in the Settlement during 1925.

The Shanghai University while in the Settlement maintained a library and a book store which for a time sold books and newspapers containing matters of a grossly inflammatory nature. These publications included the Guide Weekly (指南), Plans of the Communist Party

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(共產黨宣言), Declaration of the Communist Party (共產黨宣言),
The Vanguard (前鋒) and Chinese Young Men (中國青年). A large
quantity of literature of this description seized by the
police in the course of a search there on December 9, 1924,
was confiscated in accordance with an order made by the Mixed
Court on February 13, 1925, on which date Zao Lih Tsz (邵力子)
was also ordered to furnish security, shop or cash, for \$1,000.
that neither he nor the Shanghai University would engage in
Communist propaganda. The University was again searched on
June 4, 1925 when further quantities of undesirable literature
were seized. The school, which was undoubtedly then being
used as a base for the furtherance of the anti-foreign movement,
was commandeered by the Settlement Defence Forces. The school
subsequently re-opened at premises in Tsing Yuen Road (青雲路),
Chapel.

Forty four students of the Shanghai University
were arrested and charged for rioting in connection with the
disturbances on Nanking Road on May 30, 1925.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. I.
C. D. I.

D. C. I.